

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail-Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 9 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. jcl

For Sale.

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY CO., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 6 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876. my8

FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, OR THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. REID. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. REID. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

FOR SALE.

1 VERY Handsome PHAETON.

1 Set Double HARNESS, nearly new.

1 Set Single HARNESS.

Apply to L. MALLORY,

No. 2, St. John's Place.

Hongkong, April 19, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).

Half, \$18 " (2 ")

5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale by HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1875. tl

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIWANS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks in all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fookchow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MacG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

TO LET.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The Store and Premises, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs DUBOIS & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No 1, Wyndham Street.

(Also with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr SCOTT.

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 50, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folk-lore of China.

Poems: The Cleopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign Intercourse with China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.

Phallic Worship.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters.—Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.

Publication of the Hongkong Corresponding Committee of the Relief Fund Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.

Chinese Walls.

Chinese Broom-Lending Unit.

History of the Maritime Provinces.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Act of Incorporation it is provided that, in the event of the shareholders of the Company, of 10 per cent. per annum, on the residue of profits will be divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business/profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jcl

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 25, 1874.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTTERSPON, late of Hongkong, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTTERSPON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has not had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor.

29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.—Complete Set of Vol. I. Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I. No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 8 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage. Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

PRICE \$6. THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Yedo, Hongkong and Macao.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VALUABLE MEANS FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above work, are prepared to furnish a complete and accurate description of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars

For Sale.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.

Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. tf.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery.

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872. Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Tread, Magnolia, Jasmine, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MAGNOLIA OIL, GYNERINE CREAM, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22av75 13c No.2

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

Pancreatic Emulsion

AND

Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

22may75 1

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "LEONOR,"

Captain ARANGUREN, will be

despatched for the above Port on

MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my8

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain BURNIS, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant,

at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876. my10

FOR LONDON.

The 3/4 L. 11 German Barque

RAMMUSSEN, Master, will

be despatched for the above Port, and

will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1876.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

BERTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R.

Haje, —Melchers & Co.

ALMA, German barque, Capt. Lehteyer,

—Melchers & Co.

LEHNE, British barque, Captain John

Isokoy, —Broadbent, Anthony & Co.

TARLAN, German brig, Capt. Kaestlein,

—Melchers & Co.

ORAGO, British barque, Capt. Fadden,

—Kwattling, at Mr W. Kettfoot Hughes'

office.

FRIDAY, May 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs

Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, May 15:—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, June 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama

and San Francisco.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6, Lombardy, Brit. steamer, 1726, E. M. Gillson, Bombay April 18, Galle 23, Penang 23, and Singapore 30, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 6, Leonor, Spanish steamer, 408, V. Aranguren, Takao May 4, General.—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

May 6, Douglas, British steamer, 864, Burnis, Fochow May 3, Amoy 4, Swatow 5, General.—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

May 6, Jeddah, British steamer, 994, J. L. Clark, Singapore April 23, and Saigon May 1, Kide.—Gaz. ORSOSA Hong.

DEPARTURES.

May 6, Gualior, for Europe, &c.

6, Stad Amsterdam, for Hankow.

6, Norma, for Swatow.

6, Peronia, for Saigon.

6, H.M.S. Juno, for cruise.

CLEARED.

Yesso, for Swatow &c.

Blue Bell, for Singapore.

Dora, for Suai.

Ocean Chief, for Bangkok.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

Tartar, for Whampoa.

Beethoven, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Lombardy, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Captain G. Watson, 30, Messrs J. Silverlock, E. Philips, J. Wilson, Mellich, J. Fresh, I. Sampson, Robinson, G. Oliver, and J. Long from Venice, Mr and Mrs Haslam from Bombay. Messrs Duntz, Mearall, Mahomed, Peer Mahomed and Franjez Cosjee; from Galle, Mrs Spencer; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs Masen, Mr and Mrs Tolbert, Rev. Dr Field, Miss Field, and 45 Chinese. For Shanghai: from Southampton, Mr and Mrs Coutts, two children and European female servant, and Mr W. Hurst; from Brindisi, Mr R. Smith. For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mrs Bamsay and three children, Miss Tatham, and Mr W. Taylor.

Per Leonor, 330 Chinese.

Per Douglas, 52 Chinese.

Per Jeddah, 9 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Norma, 23 Chinese.

Per Peronia, 16 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Leonor reports: light winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Douglas reports: light breeze and fine weather throughout, in Fochow; Europe. In Amoy; Fintshire, Agamemnon and Caribbrooks. In Swatow; Betopona and Fochow.

The British steamer Jeddah reports: left Singapore on 23rd ultimo at 5 p.m., experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Saigon, which we reached on the 26th ulto, at 10 p.m. Left again on Monday at 9 a.m., in the river passed the British ship Fontenay, bound up, and a French transport; off Cape Padaran on the 2nd passed a schooner-rigged steamer bound South, on the 3rd spoke Siam ship Young Siam, from Bangkok to Hongkong. To Cape Varella experienced light variable winds and fine weather, thence to port fresh N.E. and E. winds with dull overcast weather and frequent squalls of wind and rain. Arrived at 8.30 a.m. this morning. Ste. Asia and Dyna arrived at Saigon on the 31st ulto, and Montgomeryshire was to leave for Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th instant, instead of as previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per MALACCA, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per PERAMBUCO, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per LOMBARDY, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th instant. Late Letters from 5.10 to 5.30 p.m.

For COOKTOWN, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.—

Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 8th May, instead of as previously notified.

Mails will also be made up for all parts of East Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne.

For MANILA.—

Per LEONOR, at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per THINGYALLA, at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per NORDEN, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per RAJANATTIANUHA, at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 9:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture at Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Goods per 2nd undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

WEDNESDAY, May 10:—

Noon.—Douglas leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

2 p.m.—Norden leaves for Singapore and London.

THURSDAY, May 11:—

Noon.—Sale of the wreck of the Steamer Kwattling, at Mr W. Kettfoot Hughes' office.

FRIDAY, May 12:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, May 15:—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, June 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer *Oceanic* leaves for Yokohama

and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 5 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchison, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Wellingborough Street. Very Reverend G. Burghill. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. Francis Xavier's Chapel, Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 8, Benediction.

Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignani. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Yesso leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Fochow.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown, Brisbane and Sydney.

4 p.m.—Leonor leaves for Manila (direct.)

Anchors leave for Shanghai on or about this date.

Auctions.

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade and Household Furniture, of Mr B. R. Stanford, Shipwright, at Spring Gardens.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the China Mail has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour. Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the Mail amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.40 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 25th March, at Forest-hill, the Wife of SAMUEL HANLEY CHESHIRE, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 25th March, at Mentone, JANE ABRAHAM HOBSON, beloved and only Daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Hobson, formerly Medical Missionary in China, aged 31.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE LITERARY CHANCELLOR.

Of Szechuen very clearly shows that an official who should be one of the best educated and most enlightened men in China could not compete in point of general knowledge and common sense with a village school-boy in England. It is most deeply to be regretted that an official holding the position of Literary Chancellor of a province in the Middle Kingdom as large, probably, as Great Britain, should display such deplorable ignorance, pride, and conceit, as is evidenced in this precious document. The writer is a functionary ranking with the Governor General and Tartar Commander; he is specially appointed by the Emperor, and his duties are to supervise the studies of the candidates for office in his province, and to confer degrees. Under these circumstances, when it is considered that the appointment of all officers in China is theoretically, at all events, founded on literary merit, too much importance cannot be attached to the importance of seeing the nation advanced to the knowledge, attainments, and largeness of ideas of the Literary Chancellor in the Empire, and when we

see one of them deliberately inditing such a memorial as this, only deep sorrow can be felt for the man, and for the country in which he exercises so much influence. So long as officials of this kind have the control of affairs in China, it is useless to expect the nation to move in the direction of enlightenment and civilisation. If the memorial had been written by a Tartar General, or any other official whose duty is rather in the field than in the school, it would not have been a matter of so much surprise, but such a lucubration coming from one of the chief officials in the Kingdom, who is specially charged with the training of students for official posts, can only be viewed with profound astonishment by those who are not sufficiently well acquainted with Chinese matters to expect such things.

The man is also a wilful perverter of the truth. It is too much even for residents in China to believe that a Literary Chancellor of the Empire is so ignorant of its history, or of Chinese feeling towards foreigners, as not to make a treaty with us out of the "vast benevolence of his Government," and that all our successes against the Chinese were not due to mere good luck; and yet this Chancellor "sighs to think" that on these accounts the Treaty with us now exists, and the Chinese troops were defeated by the foreigners! Passing on, the Chancellor expresses a hope that his Government will take advantage of the opportunity of the hearts of the people being inflamed against the "barbarians" to send official circulars in all directions, informing every one of the evil propensities of the foreigners, so that the indignation of all may be aroused. "Let the high Provincial Authorities," he goes on, "be instructed to burn all foreign churches, and lead on the people to exterminate the 'wicked brood.'" The memorialist gives seven reasons why they should go to war with the foreigners, as follows:—

1.—Foreigners can only fight with success in the summer. We can fight during any of the four seasons, so we have the weather on our side.

2.—We can only fight with success at sea. We can defend the land. The land therefore is an element on which we can rely.

3.—They excite the anger of the people. We satisfy the people's minds. We can reckon on the good will of the people.

4.—Besides, they live in an outside state. We live in the Central nation. Are we not a match for them in numbers?

5.—They believe in Jesus, we in Confucius and Mencius. These faiths differ as truth and falsehood.

6.—They have to find rations. We have our supply of provisions. This makes all the difference between strength and weakness.

7.—They come from a long way off, and suffer accordingly from many infirmities. We are safe at home, and so are not afflicted at all, and can therefore wait till they are exhausted.

The absurdity and falseness of these reasons is too apparent to need pointing out. Unfortunately, however, the mass of the Chinese are not yet sufficiently enlightened to regard this memorial in the same light as we do, and it is easy to believe that its circulation over the country would be calculated to do an immense amount of harm. If this memorial had recently emanated from the Chancellor, there is reason to believe it has not—it seems to us it would be distinctly within the duty of the foreign representatives at Peking to demand the removal from office, and perhaps punishment of this official. We do not believe the Chinese people as a mass hate the foreigners; or if they do it is chiefly the result of the teachings of the literati and officials. No doubt the object of these individuals in propounding such theories to the people is to preserve their position and influence; they see in the advent of the foreigner the introduction of a new order of things and the overthrow of all their pretensions to public favour, and they cling to existing beliefs, practices and institutions with a pertinacity that is truly wonderful. Instead of endeavouring to adapt themselves to the new modes of thought and practice, they persist in violently opposing themselves to change of any kind. But change will come, nevertheless, and future generations will not look back upon these men as patriots.

We some time ago noted that the P. & O. steamers for the North were despatched on Sundays too frequently to be pleasant; but although we ventured to suggest that some consideration should be shown to the mercantile community in this regard, the mails for Japan and the North are again circulated so that their departure will seriously interfere with the rest of our Sunday. We do not pretend to be acquainted with all the instructions under which the respective Agent of the Company in Hongkong is compelled to act in this matter; but when a steamer arrives from the South three days before her schedule time, people are apt to wonder why the upward mails need be hurried off so as to deprive those engaged in mercantile pursuits from their fair amount of rest on "the one day in seven." From representations made to us, it may be gathered pretty clearly that a strong feeling exists against all unnecessary work being done on Sunday, and it is but fair and reasonable to ask the Company's Resident Agent to consider the matter. Could not the Chamber of Commerce Committee do anything, by way of representation or remonstrance, to strengthen the hands of the local Agent with his superiors in London? Now that the hot weather has fairly set in, something ought to be done.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

PRESS.

The Press says that the rumour to the effect that Li Hung Chang and other influential Chinese officials have determined on the erection of mills for the manufacture of cotton cloth on European principles either at Shanghai or Ningpo is worthy of the attention of British producers. It may not be correct, but it is unlikely that it has originated without some foundation. This is the first time, the Press believes, that such a project has been mooted by the natives, but the idea is not altogether new. Forgers in Shanghai have considered the propriety of starting cotton mills in that settlement, owing to the deterioration in the quality of the goods sent out from Manchester to China. The Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce at a meeting of that body held last year alluded to the great success which had attended the institution of large spinning and weaving establishments in Shanghai, and said that success suggested the possibility of adopting similar institutions in Shanghai. The Chinese officials have no doubt profited by the suggestion, and come to the conclusion that if cotton mills could be profitably established in the Model Settlement by Europeans, they might as easily be started by natives. Labour is abundant, cotton is cheap, machinery could easily be imported, and foreign instructors engaged; why should they not make the venture? If the rumour is true then the manufacturers of Lancashire will have only their own want of honesty and grasping cupidity to thank for a new and formidable rival.

—The Press also comments on the Chinese Customs' spy system in the Colony.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail comments on the increased emigration to California.

The Chung Ngai San Po notices the contradiction of the report that emigration to California was prohibited.

The Chinese Mail comments on the Canton Visoroy's proclamation, defining the etiquette and costumes for the officials and the people on festive or funeral occasions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German gunboat Cyclops has been away on a trial trip, and returned to port this afternoon.

The body of the Chinaman who was drowned yesterday afternoon, was found floating near the Canton steamer wharf.

We are informed that the S. S. Oceanic, from San Francisco with mails, &c., April 18th, will sail from Yokohama for Hongkong to-morrow at daylight.

The Kinshan broke down this morning, owing to the bursting of her steam-pipe. The passengers were transferred to the Ichang, the Kinshan returning to Hongkong.

The Portuguese transport Africa arrived in Macao Roads on the 4th inst., bringing 12 officers, 1 chaplain and 140 rank and file for the Macao garrison. The Africa will come to Hongkong on Monday next for the purpose of cleaning her bottom, and will return afterwards to Macao to convey to Lisbon the soldiers, whose time of service has expired; she will also take some convicts to Timor.

We understand that the vessels of the German squadron which have added in enlivening our harbour for the last month or two, will shortly leave us for a time. They proceed, it is believed, on a cruise to the Philippines, where they will doubtless impart some activity to the usually dull life of our Manila friends. As their places will soon be filled here, however, by the vessels now on their outward voyage, our regrets are naturally tempered by the desire to welcome the incoming representatives of the German flag in these waters. Spite of the 4th inst. settlement, we are glad to hear that the newcomers are daily expected.

This following is the order of Service of

Mr. Mounsey, the newly-appointed Secretary of Legation at Yedo, will leave in May, via San Francisco. Mr. Mounsey has had considerable experience in the Diplomatic Service, his last post being Senior Second Secretary to H.M. Embassy in Paris, and in 1873 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. The five Student Interpreters, whose appointments we lately noticed, will proceed by the P. & O. mail in April. Mr. McCarthy proceeds to Yokohama, and Messrs Jordan, Bourne, Brady and Hosie to Peking. Dr. S. Wells Williams, the Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, leaves America in April to resume his duties.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the new commercial route from Russia to China is already worked up, and a caravan of wheat is soon to start from Omsk. This is the beginning of the execution of Colonel Rozhnoff's contract to supply the Gutchon provinces with 12,000 tchervets of wheat. This wheat is sent under the protection of a militia of Cossacks (100 men). The Russian merchants also convey at the same time large quantities of other goods. The reason of the delay in the departure of the first caravan was that the merchants not having a sufficient amount of goods awaited the arrival of more from Russia. The gravity of this news cannot fail to attract the attention of our English merchants, who henceforth may find more difficulty in competing with Russian trade in China and Central Asia.

From the reports made to the Board of Trade by the principal officers of mercantile marine at the ports of London, Dublin, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, Shields, Plymouth, Queenstown, Glasgow and Cardiff for South Wales it is satisfactory to find that (Dublin alone excepted) the load-line has been universally marked on all outward-bound ships, and that in the opinion of the officers it is a bona fide load-line, really representing the approximate point to which ship may with safety be loaded. In the case of Dublin it has not been adopted universally, even in the foreign trade, and vessels occasionally clear without it. It is said that the masters in general like the idea of having the load-line also marked on the vessel, as it prevents an owner from finding fault with them for presumed overloading. The seamen, however, either from apathy or ignorance, treat the matter with indifference, being, as a rule, more concerned to know that the ship is a good one and well commanded, and that they will be properly fed.

There is yet some hope of the *Vanguard* being restored to the list of Her Majesty's ships, as we hear of a scheme for carrying out the great work of raising the vessel being nearly ripe for execution. The preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a civil engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced not later than May next.

Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Principal Medical Officer at Madras, is named for the vacancy among the honorary physicians to Her Majesty. Dr. Gordon has seen much service in India and Africa, and had medical charge of the force under Sir Charles Staveley which was left in occupation of Tientsin in 1860-61.

The Sydney papers contain a copy of the testimonial presented to Captain Ferries, of the *Zelandia* (str.), the pioneer of a new line between the Colonies and San Francisco, by the passengers, describing the voyage from London as being of the most agreeable nature. Captain Ferries formerly commanded the *Tartar* (str.), employed in the China trade.

CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our London Correspondent.)

London, March 31st 1876.

There certainly appears to be some general interest awakening in Europe with regard to affairs in China. For some time past, as you are aware, attention in England has been directed to that country in consequence of the Margary tragedy; and it is evident that Germany and Russia have also an eye to increasing their powers and influence in the Celestial Empire. A special telegram has been forwarded by Reuter from Berlin expressive of the general satisfaction which is felt at the determination of the German Government to send a large naval force to the extreme East. The forces are all to meet at Hongkong towards the middle of May, so you will have them with you shortly after you are in receipt of my present letter. The reason assigned for the despatch of this force was that it might assist the Chinese in putting down piracy, but it is clear that there is some *arrière pensée* in the matter. It is not likely that Germany would send so large a force for such a purpose; while, on the other hand, we know she has been seeking redress in regard to the *Amoy* affair; and by latest accounts it seems that she is about to demand a revision of her treaty with China—as I presume this must be the meaning of the telegram recently received from China to the effect that she had "retired" from her treaty. Russia has evidently a good eye also towards the extreme East; and it is not likely that at the present time she will be forgetful of the jealous policy she has always maintained towards it. According to the *Times* correspondent, a joint Stock Company is about to be formed at Moscow with a capital of 2,000,000 rubles for the purpose of establishing factories in the interior of China, "instead of following the old plan of storing their goods at the border town of Kiachah." It is of course impossible to surmise what this may indicate until the details are issued, but combined with the fact recently mentioned that the Russian Government contemplated subsidizing steamers to trade with China by paying the amount of their dues through the Suez Canal, it shows that Russia is as anxious as ever to maintain her prestige in the East. France, at the present moment, is not disposed to push her policy abroad as much as

that she will be willing to remain perfectly quiescent while other nations are on the move.

I am sorry to say that commercial affairs here look anything but encouraging, especially in regard to the prospects of the Eastern trade. Everyone is complaining of the extreme stagnation which exists in all directions, and which is generally felt to be the reaction from the over-speculativeness of the last two or three years. So far as the China Trade is concerned it might fairly be attributed to over-speculation of the last decade, and it is unfortunately very difficult to see where any improvement is to take place, especially as the depreciation of Silver difficulty has now come upon the top of all the other adverse circumstances affecting the China Trade.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

May 6, 1876.

Violent Assault.

Li Akwai, a ship-scraper, was charged with assaulting a fellow tradesman. The complainant, it appeared, had obtained a job to scrape a foreign ship for \$6. Subsequently the defendant went and offered his services for \$5 and supplanted the complainant, who went to re-monstrate with him, complaining that he was the third time he had done a similar thing. The defendant became angry, took up an oar and struck him, knocking three of his teeth out. He complained to the Police and the defendant was sent to a month's hard labour and to be fined \$20, also to pay \$20 amounts to the injured man.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven men arrested for making a murderous assault on some chair-coolies and on the Police on the 2nd inst. at Peddar's Wharf were brought up on remand. Mr. Holmes appeared for the defence of all the defendants except the 4th, P. C. Mohner Singh No. 533, was on the 2nd inst. at Peddar's wharf. He saw some thirty men, looking like ordinary street coolies and with carrying poles on their shoulders, come from the direction of City Hall. They were walking quietly and in a struggling body. There was, however, nothing unusual in them, and the Constable thought they were following their usual avocation of porters. At the wharf there were a number of chair-coolies with their chairs by them, waiting for hire. The 2nd defendant then walked up to one of them and deliberately struck him on the head with a bamboo pole, knocking him down. The Constable then ran to arrest him. He called out "tab, tab," and his companions responded, rushing up to the Constable, who had to release his prisoner in order to defend himself. The 2nd defendant then ran away followed by the Constable. When near Ice House Lane, he was stopped by a Chinese Constable, and Mohner Singh arrested him. He resisted violently, however, and threw Mohner Singh on the ground. The Constable blew his whistle and other Constables came to aid in securing the defendant. Mr. G. Sharp stated that on the day in question he was driving Eastward when near the Central Market, he saw symptoms of a general excitement, people looking out of the windows of their houses and rushing out to the front of their shops. Proceeding further on, Mr. Sharp saw a crowd, and near the door of Messrs. Melchers & Co., he saw a man lying down on the ground, and there were five or six men around him, each trying his turn to beat him with bamboo. Mr. Sharp pushed his way through the crowd and seized the 1st defendant, who threw what appeared to him to be a heavy stone at the man on the ground. Whether the stone hit the man, or what was its size, witness could not say. He seized the man who threw the stone, when an Indian came up to aid the seizure of the man, but he relinquished his hold to attend to something else. The first defendant was the man who threw the stone. The noise was great and there was a general excitement about the place. He would say the assault was a murderous one, and the wounded man was bleeding badly. Witness then took the man to the Station. In a short time the wounded man arrived at the Station; Mr. Sharp then identified him as the man he saw lying on the ground, and had afterwards learned that he was a Police Constable on duty in plain clothes. The case was then remanded till the 6th inst. Mr. Holmes applied for bail on behalf of his clients on the ground that Dr. Wherry had certified that the wounded man was not in danger. The Magistrate refused the application.

From enquiries we learn that the assault was made in consequence of some enmity which one class of chair-coolies had against another. It may not be known that chair-coolies have their localities within which to ply their chairs. Chinohew men are supposed to have a certain district, the Sunon another, the Hakka another, and so on. They are not allowed to intrude on each other's localities. It seems that the Sunon coolies have stationed themselves about Peddar's Wharf, while the Suning, Suncoy, Yan Ping and Hop-ping people monopolise the Eastern section. When the Flying Squadron was here a brisk business was done by chair-coolies near the Seamen's Club. The Sunon men wishing to have a share of Jack's patronage trespassed on defined territory, hence frequent fights arose between the two orders of the chair-coolie fraternity, until it culminated in the men of the intended district determining to make an indiscriminate attack on the trespassers. In giving vent to their vengeance they had, however, extended it to the Police, two of whom have been seriously hurt, while the intended victims escaped with comparative impunity.

The Straits.

(Singapore Times, April 26.)

H. F. M.'s steam transport *Africa*, Captain Martineau, left the anchorage yesterday afternoon, en route to Hongkong and Macao.

H. M. S. *Modeste*, Capt. Buller, which has been away to Labuan since the 13th inst., returned to harbour yesterday

afternoon having left the above port on the 22nd inst.

In our last summary we dwelt at some length upon the repeated attacks which had been made upon the police stations in the *Nigri Simban* by bands of depredators, who when the soldiers who were from time despatched to the assistance of the police approached were nowhere to be seen. We then directed attention to the necessity of putting an end to this lawlessness which succeeded in paralyzing trade and in scattering from the minds of the natives that feeling of confidence which should be reposed in British rule. We are now glad to learn by our correspondent's letter dated Basra 20th inst. that the course which we suggested has been adopted, and H. E. the Governor who, as we announced, has taken the bold and only course open to secure to the peaceable inhabitants protection from these incessant attacks, and to the native police that reliance upon the authorities which is the best incentive to the good conduct and subordination expected of them, namely the occupation of the disturbed districts by our troops, in sufficient numbers it is hoped, to prevent a possibility of any further disturbances. The latest news from the districts is gratifying, as no further attacks have been made, and it is to be hoped we have heard the last of this unpleasant affair.

We have had no further intelligence from Perak than that the Heir to the throne, Rajah Yusuf has been committing cruelties and inflicting brutal punishments for imaginary offences. It is stated the reason the Malay chiefs told him off from the succession was through his acknowledged brutality. We trust his late offences will be carefully inquired into, and that no sentimental feelings will deter the authorities from dispensing justice.

An engagement in which the Spanish were most successful is reported from the Sooloo Islands. General Malcampo despatched on the 1st inst., a detachment into the interior of the country which attacked the enemy at Liang. The natives were completely routed; a piece of artillery which had been abandoned in a swamp by the Spaniards was recovered; the native artillery was captured and their loss was supposed to be considerable, whilst the loss of the Spaniards was only one killed and three wounded. The General reports that the climate had caused fever and dysentery in his ranks to a considerable extent.

Later advice assures us that the Spanish troops left Sooloo town for Manila on the 17th inst., arriving there on the 18th, and were received with great rejoicings. The *Diario* correspondent at Sooloo writing on the 17th inst., states that no further attack had been made, that two regiments of Infantry and four others have garrisoned the forts, and that it is proposed to form a settlement of friendly islanders, which it is hoped will secure peace.

We have had another of those chronic "scorers" which seem to take possession of the natives; this time it consists in a fear that the Government is fully determined to deprive a few Chinamen of their heads, as a peace-offering which must be made before the bund of the waterworks here is completed. The police are endeavoring to calm the apprehension of the natives in that respect, and it is to be feared those who encourage such rumours have a method in their madness.

The Chinaman who was found guilty in May last of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Dicky Dent in the Jail and sentenced to be hanged, but whose life was afterwards spared, has since been condemned for the murder of a native warder of the prison. He will be hanged for this latter crime on Monday morning next. Our barbour has lately been favoured with a visit from an alligator 6 ft. long. We are unable to ascertain what welcome intelligence the "little stranger" had to communicate, but it would be as well if the many seamen who take "a header" from the ships' side would refrain in future, at least until he has weighed anchor.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy*, Captain Gillson, from Bombay 18th, Gale 23rd, Penang 26th and Singapore 30th April, bringing the Home mails to the 1st March, arrived this morning.

We extract from our Indian Exchanges the following telegraphic news:—

London, April 17.—The Prince of Wales was splendidly welcomed both at Malta and Gibraltar, to which latter place the Sultan of Morocco sent Envoys to meet His Royal Highness.

Twenty thousand colliers in Yorkshire and Derbyshire have struck against the reduction of wages.

Saint Petersburg, April 17.—The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* has reproduced a semi-official article published at Vienna in which it declared that the *entente cordiale* between Austria and Russia continues; it, therefore, appeals to the public to discredit alarmist reports.

Washington, April 17.—The Emperor of Brazil has gone on a visit to New York.

Paris, April 18.—In consequence of the Spanish Government still insisting on the introduction of full religious liberty in Spain, parleying with the Vatican has been suspended.

Constantinople, April 18.—The Porte has again called the attention of the Great Powers to the attitude of Servia in organizing an army and thereby encouraging the insurgents.

Berlin, April 18.—The Emperor of Germany yesterday visited Queen Victoria at Coburg.

The *Agencia Deutsche Zeitung* declares that the agreement between the three Powers remains unbroken.

Madras, April 20.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught embarked at Gibraltar this morning for Oadsi.

Vienna, April 20.—The Turks officially admit that an attempt to re-visit Nikiska has proved a failure. After six days' fighting against 14,000 insurgents, the moiety of them being Montenegrins.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The Shah of Persia has abandoned the campaign against Merv, for which he was lately preparing.

Aden, April 20.—The P. & O. steamer *Decan*, with the outward mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

London, April 21.—The Prince of Wales has arrived at Seattle.

The death of Lord Lytton, by his own hand, is announced.

Vienna, April 21.—It is now doubted, if the assertion of the Turks is correct, as to whether 7,000 of the Prince of Montenegro's troops aided the insurgents in the last six days' fighting.

London, April 21.—Austria, Germany, and Russia will only take further action on the Eastern Question after an *entente cordiale* with the other guaranteeing Powers has been arrived at.

Madras, April 21.—There is a rumour that Sir William Robinson is to succeed Sir William Gregory in the Governorship of Ceylon.

London, April 12.—The ship *Pendragon* has put into the Mauritius dismasted. The Captain has been drowned.

Allahabad, April 10.—Lord Napier sailed for England to-day.

Sir Salar Jung embarked for Italy on Saturday.

Bombay, April 8.—A dreadful thunderstorm occurred at Belgaum on Wednesday. Two soldiers engaged in pitching tents were struck and killed by lightning; several others were knocked senseless, and much injured.

Bombay, April 9.—Lord Lytton started this morning. There was a State dinner at Government House on Friday at which Lord and Lady Lytton, Lord Napier, Sir Charles Staveley, General Haines, the Chief Justice, Judges of the High Court, and Members of Council were present.

On Saturday Lord Lytton visited the Elphinstone Docks, Post Office, European General Hospital, and a Spinning and Weaving Mill, where he examined everything closely, and made many inquiries regarding the work.

A deputation of bankers and merchants, who desired an interview regarding the non-allotment of the Secretary of State's bill, was informed that Lord Lytton regretted he had no time to see them.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday he received a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Lord Lytton discussed unreservedly the policy of the abolition of import duties on Manchester goods. He said, with the exception of £40,000, the duties were not protective, because Manchester had no Indian competitors in the finer manufactures. He thought the £800,000 collected yearly as duty on finer fabrics a fair return of revenue. Regarding the duty on coarse goods, he thought it protective, because the Bombay Mills competed with Manchester. He expressly told the Committee that Government would not allow themselves to be unduly influenced in deciding important questions by Manchester interests. He was very cordial, and made a good impression everywhere. He asked the Committee's opinion of the non-allotment of the Secretary of State's bills. They said the Secretary of State should sell bills at ruling rates of exchange, or not advertise for tenders. His Lordship gave no opinion on this point.

Lincoln as a Lawyer.

In the amount of legal learning which he possessed as a fund of knowledge and from which he could draw as he pleased, he was not the equal of many lawyers I have known. Somebody has said the greatest lawyer is the man who in the last time can find the man who knows the law. If a law question was submitted to Lincoln or arose in a case, by his power of analysis, by looking at the statement of the principle in a few books, and by logical induction, he knew how to reach the root and marrow of the matter, and do it accurately. What he saw, he saw clearly, and what he stated or demonstrated, he stated or demonstrated clearly. Many a time I have seen an old farmer in the court-room all attention for an hour listening to Mr. Lincoln in the argument of a dry law proposition. He made it so clear and so plain, illustrated and enforced it by comparisons and arguments so forcible and easily comprehended that the farmer understood just as much about it as the court did. As a trial lawyer, he had few equals and no superiors. He was as hard a man to beat in a closely contested case as I have ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt and what to let alone. He was fair, to the court, the jury, and his adversary, but candor compels me to say that by practice learned there was power in this. He was candid and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of this. As he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to let this in or that, and sometimes, when his adversary could not prove what Mr. Lincoln knew to be the truth, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he did object to the court, after he heard his objection answered, he would often say, "Well, I reckon I must be wrong." Now about the time he had practiced this through quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him he would wake up in a few minutes finding that he had feared the Greeks too late, and wake up to find himself beat. He was wise as a serpent in the trial of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blows to certify that he was harmless as a dove. When the whole thing is unraveled the adversary begins to see that what he was so blandly giving away was simply what he couldn't get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh he traded everything off which would give him the least aid in carrying that. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up on his back in a ditch. By this I do not mean that he had cunning, and beat by trick. He had nothing of this, for he never cheated his adversary. He simply knew that the strength of Samson lay in his hair, and knowing this, so long as you gave him the shears and a chance at the hair, so long he would give away everything else with the utmost frankness; but if you, too, found out he knew the same fact, and went at him to just him from his position and take away his weapons, then he gave nothing, but rose like a lion awakened in his lair. His stooping form straightened, his eagle features acquired force and expression, his eyes flashed, all his powers of logic, sarcasm and ridicule were aroused, and, rejecting all compromise, he fought it out on that line until he was routed or until he carried the day.—Leonard Smith.

Lincoln as a Lawyer.

Beethoven used to sit for hours at the piano, improvising the thoughts which he afterwards jotted down on paper, and subsequently elaborated into the music which he astonished the world. If he discovered that he had been overheard at such times—as happened once when Cipiani Porter called upon the great composer and was shown into an adjoining room—he was increased to the highest degree. In another mood, and especially after he had become deaf, while working out a subject in his mind, he would leave his house at night or in the early morning, and walk for many hours through the most remote and solitary places, through woods and by lakes and torrents, silent and abstracted. In this way he sometimes made the circuit of Vienna twice in a day, or, if he were at Baden, long excursions across the country. When engaged in his magnificent *Sonata Appassionata* he one day took a long walk with Ferdinand Ries, his pupil. They walked for hours, but during the whole time Beethoven spoke not a word, but kept humming, or rather howling, up and down the scale. It was the process of incubation. On reaching home he seated himself at the piano without taking off his hat, and dashed into the splendid finale of that noble work. Once there he remained for some time, totally regardless of the darkness, or the fact that he and Ries had had nothing to eat for hours. His appearance became perfectly well known to people of all classes, who exclaimed, "There is Beethoven!" when they saw him, and it is related that once, when a troop of charcoal-burners met him on a country path, they stood on one side, heavily laden as they were, to let him pass, for fear of troubling the great master's meditations. When composing in his own room at home, he would sometimes walk about in a reverie, pouring cold water over his hands alternately, and jag after jag till the floor of the room was in undated, and the people came running up-stairs to know the cause of the deluge. At his death he left, besides his finished works, a quantity of rough sketches, containing, doubtless, the germs of many more works, which never passed the stage in which they appear there. The first drafts of his well-known compositions show the successive alterations which his subjects suffered before they pleased him; and these form a most interesting study, as exposing his manner of working. One of his sketch books has been published *in extenso*, and besides a host of matters of minor interest, it contains three separate draughts, at length, of the finale of one of his *Symphonies*—a striking proof of the patience with which this great and fiery genius perfected his masterpieces. Even when completely finished and perfected to his own satisfaction, his manuscript presented many difficulties to the reader, and his copyists and engravers are said to have had a hard time of it. In one of his letters, in which he gives his publishers the correction of some proofs of a stringed quartet, he concludes by saying that "It is four o'clock. I must post this; and am quite hoarse with stamping and swearing."—Macmillan's Magazine.

Miscellaneous.

Tell me, ye winged birds that round my pathway soar, do ye not know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and pleasant dell, some "holier" in the ground, where babies never yell, and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and calmly answered—"There is no such place."

It is gratifying to think, says a vernacular contemporary, that a member of the Parsee community was the first to greet the Prince of Wales in India, and also the last to bid him farewell. Mr. Dosabhoj Framjee, the representative of the local Parliament, on both these occasions, received fresh honours at the hands of His Royal Highness on Board the *Serapis*, and it was to be hoped they were not the last. He has raised himself from a position of comparative obscurity to one of distinction in this city, and this circumstance reflects the greater honour on the community of which he is so bright an ornament.

A TROPICAL POET, while under the depressing influence of a severe cold in the head, recently evolved the following exquisite lines:—

Wetish, wetish, birthful spring,
Happy birds are drow of wies,
Fiddling about froe tree to tree,
Filling the air with melody.

"Now children," said a Sunday-school gentleman visitor, who had been talking to the scholars about "good" people and "bad" people—"now children, when I walk in the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good and others bad," but, to his discomfort, the general reply

was, "Because some are rich and others are poor."

Too DEEP FOR HIM.—"What's the occasion of dat big smoke over dar?" enquired one colored man of another at the market recently. "Fire, sah," was the answer. "And what's de occasion of dis fire?" "Combustahun." "And what's combustahun?" "My friend," replied the other, crossing his legs, "dar's heaps of things in this world dat no nigger ever knowed or ever will know, an' we'll change de subject to gooseberries."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 6, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Fama, cash, 615
Old Fama, cash, 617
New Bonares, cash, 610
Old Bonares, cash, 582
New Malwa, cash, 580
Old Malwa, cash, 585
Allowance Tael, 24 48
Old Malwa, cash, 585
Allowance Tael, 20 32

CAMPHOR, ... 15
QUICKSILVER, ... 83 84
SALTPETRE, ... 5 40 84

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 3/10
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... 3/22
Bombay, demand, ... 3/22
Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ... 7 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... —
Sycee, ... —
Mexicans, ... —
Gold Loan, ... 86 80
English Sovereigns, ... 8 18
Australian Sovereigns, ... 8 18
Discount, ... 7 4 9

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Anne Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.

Jan. 6, Ottercamp, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 6, Lycka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 11, Tidian, from Penarth to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.

Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.

Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.

Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.

Feb. 1, Nearchus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.

Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 8, Kalsow, from London to Hongkong.

Feb. 26, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.

March 2, Mary L. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 2, P. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.

March 14, Moonlight, from Lewes Del to Shanghai.

March 16, Min, from London to Hongkong.

March 17, Ada, from London to Yokohama.

March 18, Benefactor, from New York to Hongkong.

March 18, Anubiss (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

March 18, Hans, from Hamburg to Shanghai.

March 20, Gustav and Marie, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

March 21, Moss Glen, from London to Hongkong.

March 23, Sumatra (str.), from London to China and Japan.

March 21, Marianne, from Havre to Saigon.

March 21, Julie, from Havre to Saigon.

March 23, Orlunum, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

March 23, Glenfalus (str.), from London to Shanghai.

March 23, J. O. Munro, from London to Hongkong.

March 24, Galatee (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.

March 25, Chafco (str.), from Greenock to Hongkong.

March 25, Lone (str.), from London to China and Japan.

March 25, Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

At London.—Shamers via Suez Canal.

Tokhatchoff.

Glenfalus.

Sailing Vessels.

Cathmere.

Lothair.

S. S. Thompson.

Halloween.

Lucia.

Portfolio.

TO IMMORTAL MUSIC.

Nay, Muse, thou art young! Not long ago
Thou hast but roundly thy perfect form.
Thy virgin, sweet heart, was hardly warm,
And little knew of passion or of love.

Now, prescient darling of the world's old age—
Born to its glories, wealth, its subtleties,
And sadness—then canst sound the soundless
Deeper than life of deepest thought can gauge.

Thy voice, 'twere I might e'er among men,
Wakes strains in us immortal as thine own;
O say thou wilt not vanish from our ken,
Fly our dim earth as eld lights have flown,
And leave us dumb amidst the unfeeling spheres,
With nothing lasting to the end but tears!

—Emily Pfeiffer.

THE noblest prayer is when one's form
Grows truly like that of his knees before
—From the German.

There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinn-
ed?

There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head,
The lovely world, and the over world alike,
Ring with a song eternal, a happy note,
"Thy Father loves thee."

—Jean Ingelow.

THE dial
Receives many shades, and each point to
the sun,
The shadows are many, the sunlight is one.
Life's sorrows still fluctuate: God's love
does not.
And His love is unchanged, when it changes
our lot.

—Lord Lytton.

In all our heat there wanteth not
coldness.
Where there are no trials there are no
consolations.

God will yet take account of the sel-
fishness of wealth; and his quarrel has yet
to be fought out. —Charles Kingsley.

God chooses that man should be tried,
but let him know of it before he is tried.
God knows how and how much, and
where and when. Man is his brother's
keeper, and must keep him according to his
knowledge. —George MacDonald.

LITTLE as I know of Christ (and it is my
sin and shame that I know so little),
I would not exchange the learning of one
hour's fellowship with Christ for all the
learning of ten thousand universities during
ten thousand ages, even though angels were
to be my teachers. —John Brown.

LUTHER says well—If you would believe,
you must crucify that question. Why?
God would not have us so full of where-
fores. And if you would believe, you must
go blindfold into God's command.
A brahmabandhu subscribes to a blank when the
Lord calls him out of his own country. —
Bridge.

As the rays come from the sun and yet
are not the sun, even so our love and pity,
though they are not God, but merely a poor
weak image and reflection of Him, yet from
Him alone they come. If there is mercy
in our hearts, it comes from the fountain
of mercy. If there is the light of love in
us, it is a ray from the full sun of love. —
Charles Kingsley.

LET patience have her perfect work and
bring forth her celestial fruits. Trust God
to weave in your little thread into the great
web, though the pattern show it not yet.
When God's people are able and willing
thus to labour and wait, remember that
one day is with the Lord as a thousand
years, and a thousand years as one day.
The grand harvest shall come at its reaping,
and the day shall broaden itself to a thou-
sand years, and the thousand years shall
show themselves as a perfect and finished
day. —George MacDonald.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—The following
passage is from a sermon preached by
Bishop Heber to his parishioners a short time
before his departure for India, in 1825:
"Life bears us on like a stream in a mighty
river. Our boat glides down the narrow
channels of the places of our birth, and
the little brook of our childhood, and
the winding of its grassy
border. The trees shed their blossoms over
our young heads; the flowers on the brink
seem to offer themselves to our young
hands. We are happy in hope, and we
grasp eagerly at the beauties around us.
But the stream hurries on, and still our
hands are empty. Our course in youth
and manhood is along a wider and deeper
flood and amid objects more striking and
magnificent. We are animated by the
moving pictures of enjoyment and industry
which pass before us; we are excited by
some short lived disappointments. But
our energy and our dependency are both in
vain. The stream bears us on, and our
joys and our griefs are alike left behind us.
We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot
anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but
cannot be delayed. Whether rough or
smooth, the river hastens toward its home,
till the roar of the ocean is in our ears,
and the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel,
and the lands lessen from our eyes,
and floods are lifted up around us, and the earth
loses sight of us, and we take our last leave
of earth and its inhabitants; and our
further voyage there is no witness but the
infinite and Eternal!"

PROPOSED FUGITIVE COOLIE CR-

CULAR!

In the House of Commons on the 20th
May, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to
ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
airs whether, in the instructions to be
issued to naval officers respecting fugitive
slaves, Her Majesty's Government would
provide the same measure of protection for
fugitive Coolies as fugitive slaves. Before
answering the question he would observe that
the Anti-Slavery Society and those who
work with it are decidedly of opinion that
there was no difference between the status
of the Coolie and that of the slave, and they
were going to make hay while the sun
shone, and do their best, now that public
attention had again awakened, to alleviate
the hardships endured by Coolies. It was
not, however, necessary for his argument
that any of their lordships should accept
that view. It was sufficient that it had
been laid down by the leading journal that
not only danger to life, but also the fear of
a brutal flogging justified running away
and a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships
in protecting the fugitive for it is un-
deniable that Coolies were flogged and sub-
jected to ill-treatment. A Cuban corres-
pondent of the *Abolitionist* Protection
Society wrote as follows:

"On arriving at Havana the Chinese
are treated exactly like the negroes. They
are confined in large barracks and sold

individually or in lots by a mere endorse-
ment of their contracts, and then taken to
the sugar plantations. On the plantation
the Chinese labourer is treated as a slave.
His scanty wages—a fourth less than is earned
by many of the negroes—hardly suffice
to supply him with the necessities which,
from the poverty of his own fare, he is
compelled to buy. The frequency with
which the Chinese commit assassination or
suicide is the best proof of their desperate
condition in Cuba. Formerly the Chinese
man recovered his liberty of action on the
expiration of his original period of service;
but recent Ordinances imposed by Spain
compel him to be always under a master or
patron, or at once to leave the country,
which, of course, for want of means he is
unable to do. Thus the servitude of the
Chinese practically becomes life long."

If that statement was not sufficient au-
thority, he could cite some cases from our
own Colonies, which have been judicially
proved. There were two Hindu Coolies who
died of flogging in Province Wellesley. There
was a Coolie in Mauritius who was
trampled to death, and whose case was thus
described in a recent address of the Abolition
Protection Society to the Secretary
of State for the Colonies:

"We refer in the first place to the trial
of a Frenchman named Tamplier, for causing
the death of an Indian labourer on the
estate of M. E. de Chazal. The evidence
unquestionably disclosed the most brutal
violence on the part of the prisoner, and
yet on the trial the jury only convicted him
of a common assault, and at the same time
strongly recommended him to mercy, while
the columns of the local Press have since
borne witness to the public sympathy which
was felt, not for the victim, but for his
murderous assailant."

These are established facts. Now suppose
that one of Her Majesty's ships is at anchor
in a Cuban port, and at night two men
come off in a boat or swim to her—one was
a negro slave born in Angola, the other
was a Chinese Coolie kidnapped at Macao.
Next day before noon an official came on
board with a request from the authorities
of the port for the delivery of the two
fugitives. Well, what would the captain
do with the Coolie if his instructions had
not prepared him for this contingency?
There was another possibility. There was
another who quote Vattel to prove that a
nation might disregard the comity of
nations or that was due to other nations,
in obedience to its own judgment of what
its conscience prescribes to it. The French
nation has set up the principle that there
shall not be any "exploitation de l'homme
par l'homme," and this was one of the
principal cries of the Revolution of 1848.

It was very difficult to translate the phrase.

The nearest translation he could suggest
was, "No man shall make a profit out of
another man to his disadvantage." The
French or any other nation, acting on these
principles, might in the ports of our
Colonies rescue discontented Coolies just as
we rescued fugitive slaves. The mere
possibility of such a thing showed that we
had also a vulnerable point if the comity of
nations is to be made light of. The noble
lord concluded by putting his question.

The Earl of Derby did not think it would
be advisable to lay down any fresh instruc-
tions bearing upon the particular case to
which his noble friend had referred. In
the first place, it was not desirable that any
new instructions respecting fugitive slaves
should be issued pending the inquiry
which the Government had already com-
menced, and which he hoped would not be
long delayed. In the next place, whereas it
was certain that many cases of fugitive
slaves coming on board Her Majesty's ships
had occurred, he was not aware of any in-
stance in which a fugitive Coolie had not
presented himself. Such a case might, perhaps,
have occurred, but if it had he had been
unable to find a record of it in any of the
papers which he had felt it his duty to look
through. He did not see the advantage of
laying down a general rule which could not
have any application; or, in other words,
of providing against a contingency which
never arose. (Hear, hear.) Having said
that in answer to his noble friend's question,
he would point out that there was a very
wide distinction—looking at the matters in
their legal aspect—between the case of an
escaped slave and that of an escaped
Coolie. It might be true that in some
places Coolies had suffered much and that
in these places their condition did not
practically differ much from that of slaves; but
in the legal aspect there was this great dis-
tinction—that where the Coolie had been
treated as a slave that was done, not in
accordance with the law of the land, but in
violation of that law, while, on the other
hand, the fugitive slave sought to be taken
out of the operation of the law of the
country from which he was escaping. When
anything arose in the case of the Coolie he
had an appeal to the authorities of the
country. If he happened to be a British
subject it was competent to the captain of
one of Her Majesty's ships to represent his
case to the British authorities. If he were
not, and was in a foreign country, giving
his labour, what right would we have to
interfere? If it was a simple question of
humanity, that would be settled by a re-
ference to the British Consul. The matter
was one in which it was not desirable to
lay down a general rule, and in which a
general rule was in no way called for. (Hear,
hear.)

A MAN WITH A FUTURE.

The announcement that an American
citizen has taken a contract to fortify China
ought to be received with enthusiasm by
our fellow-countrymen. To be sure, Mr.
Wiard brings with a very modest sum. Six
million dollars is not much for a man of his
generous ideas of expenditure and with his
facilities for getting away with money.
But we must take it for granted that this
trifling sum is only designed as a preli-
minary appropriation. When the six mil-
lions have been submitted for a while to
the manipulation of the distinguished
artillerist and gun-buster, the Chinese
Government will, of course, come down
handsomely. The cost line of the Celestial
Empire, from the mouth of the Amoor
to Hainan, is nearly four thousand miles.
If Mr. Wiard's contract is to cover the
defense of that water-front, it is plain that
he has a large job on his hands. Then there
are two of three navigable rivers which
penetrate the Empire for more than two
thousand miles in various directions. And
as the Russian colonies are reputed to be
advancing upon China from the North and
West, it is likely that the entire country
may need Mr. Wiard's fortified line of cir-
cumvallation. The circuit of the Empire is
2,600 miles, or about one-half the circum-
ference of the globe, and the territory en-
compassed within these limits is about one-
third of the habitable regions of the earth,

or one-third of the continent of Asia. If a
New-York or Washington Ring contractor
can contemplate these figures, and Mr.
Norman Wiard's good luck, without a
path of envy, he must be more than human.

As a nation we are proud of Wiard. Next
to the refined and modest Butler, he is
probably the most conspicuous example of
that national characteristic which we call
"cheek." Few men have such a capacity
for blowing money into space as Wiard.
During the late civil war he was provided
with a range, guns, powder, and ammuni-
tion, at a convenient place on Staten Island.
Wiard has a passion for burning guns;
and while the Armies of the Union were
thundering away at Richmond and Vicks-
burg, he relieved his overcharged feelings
by exploding cannons on Staten Island. It
was not a good day for him when he had
not cracked a dozen pieces of artillery; and
when the war was over, they forgot to tell
Wiard of it, and he went on firing away
other people's money until he was dragged
off by act of Congress. During an interval
of rest, he invented a species of marine flying
artillery. He built a flotilla of vessels which
were modeled something like ferry-boats,
carrying—or to carry—mounted field-pieces.
These boats, which were designed to be
bomb-proof, had "aprons" or planks, like
those used on river steamers and ferry-boats.
Approaching a hostile shore, while the foe
was presumably lulled into security by some
artifice, the planks were to be run out, the
artillery rushed ashore, and fire opened at
once upon the sleeping enemy. On any ap-
pearance of danger, the guns, which were
to be drawn by horses, were to be trotted
away in triumph. This ingenious scheme
would undoubtedly have been brilliantly
successful, if it had not been for the med-
dling of that marplot, Gen. B. F. Butler.
This renowned warrior, going off on one
of his destructive expeditions, happened to
observe Wiard's flying artillery of the sea.
It tickled his fancy, and he took it, as was
his habit when he saw things which pleased
him. Naturally, that was the last we
heard of Wiard's horses, boats, and guns.
By this time they have probably found
their way to some Boston junk-shop; or,
like the Kentucky Quartermaster's four
thousand horse-shoes, they may have been
"destroyed by rats, mice, and other ver-
min." Mr. Wiard's stockholders have to
this day vainly petitioned the Government
to pay for this property. Gen. Butler op-
posed the claim on the ground that it is "a
job."

We have said enough to indicate the
thoroughly practical character of Mr. Wiard's
genius. No one who is at all familiar with
the works of this great man will be surprised
at anything he may do or anything he may
propose. In brief, his plan for the defense
of China is a series of brick forts, three
hundred feet high on the outside rim, and
rising to five hundred feet in the centre.
These works, we should say, are to be re-
sembled in general appearance the celebrated
Tower of Babel. The attempt of Mr. Wiard
and his assistants to talk Chinese will supply
the confusion of tongues needed to complete
the historic parallel. From these towers,
plunging shots will be fired upon the
hostile ships beneath, as they accom-
modatingly place themselves within the
somewhat limited range of the guns in
mid-air. As the forts must be twice as
high as Bunker Hill Monument, or even
higher than the Tall Tower, and the Chinese
coast line is extensive, it is apparent that
the six millions promised to Wiard will be
useful only as a beginning for experiments.
say. The Staten Island gunnery was all
"experiments," and it amused Mr. Wiard
very much. The Chinese Government has
had experiments with foreigners before
now. The famous Lay-Oobor flotilla was
one of these, and when Prince Kung, in
high dudgeon at Admiral Oobor's refusal
to sail his fleet except at Mr. Lay's orders,
dismissed both these gentlemen and sold
the ships for the benefit of whom it might
concern, people only laughed at the whole
affair. If Mr. Wiard's life is spared, he
may yet be able to bankrupt the treasury
of the Son of Heaven. What money he
does not waste in giles of bricks and mortar,
he can blow away at the cannon's mouth.
Happily, no pent-up republican contracts his
powers. His range is from the Yellow Sea
to the Cloudy Mountains. —New York
Times.

LIGHTNING PRINTS.

Marks, remarkably tree-like, have some-
times been found on the bodies of persons
struck by lightning. MM. Bossut and
Leroy, in 1786, reported to the Académie
des Sciences a case of this kind, and ac-
counted for it by supposing that the light-
ning in its passage through the body had
forced the blood into the vessels of the
skin, and thus all the ramifications of these
vessels were visible on the surface. Arago
adopted a similar explanation in regard to
a case which occurred in France much more
recently. Two persons standing near a
poplar tree were struck by lightning, and
on the breast of each were found marks
closely resembling the branches of the
poplar. More strictly belonging to these
instances in which the lightning marks
resemble familiar objects is one that occur-
red in a Somersetshire village in 1812. One
version of the story is that "six shod
repositors in a meadow surrounded by woody
were killed by lightning, and when the
skins were taken from the animals a fac-
simile of a portion of the surrounding scenery
was visible on the inner skin." The other
version is that, about twenty years since, a
farmer and his men were engaged in the fields
when a violent storm of thunder and lightning
came on, and three or four valuable rams,
which had taken shelter under a tree, were
killed; when the skins reached the fell-
monger, on the inside of each was found
depicted a very accurate representation of
the tree under which the animals had sought
refuge. Although differing in details, these
two accounts probably relate to the same
occurrence; the latter is, perhaps, more
credible than the former, seeing that we
can more readily believe an impression of
a tree than of a landscape being thus
produced. In 1846, at Graham's Town in
South Africa, a flash of lightning struck
the gable of a powder-mill. The building
contained a store of twelve tons of gunpow-
der, in copper-bound barrels packed in a
clutter about four feet from the wall. The
lightning ran along the wall of the gable,
beneath the floor, and out under the door
sill. The mark of the flash, zigzag in
shape, and directed at an angle of about
eighty degrees was plainly visible on the
white-washed wall of the mill, and resem-
bled in color the stain produced by the
explosion of a very light train of powder in
a small hole, or crack, was made in the
wall where it entered. There was no tree-
mark or mythical mark here; the mark
produced was evidently the zigzag path of

the lightning itself. Signor Orioli brought
before a scientific congress at Naples four
narratives relating to lightning prints. In
the first lightning struck the foremast of
the brigantine *Santo Jhon Sero* in the Bay
of Arica; a sailor sitting under the mast
was struck dead, and his back was found
marked with a lightning-like mark, similar to
one of the marks described. In the second,
a sailor, in a bomb-vessel, similar position,
was struck by a lightning flash on the left
breast with an impression of 44; an almost
exact representation of a number 44 that
was at the extremity of one of the masts.
In the third, a young man was found struck
by lightning; he had on a girdle with some
small gold coins in it, and images of these
were imprinted on his skin in the order
they occupied in the girdle. In the fourth,
an Italian lady of Lugano was sitting near
a window during a thunder-storm, and was
struck, though in a way scarcely conscious
to herself at the time; a flower which hap-
pened to be in the path of the lightning
was perfectly reproduced or reprinted on
her leg, where it remained permanently.
Among the thunder-storms described as
the first striking the marks described as
having occurred in the West Indies, one, in
1862, was rendered remarkable by the fact
that a poplar tree on a coffee
plantation was struck by lightning, and one
of the large dry leaves was found
imprinted an exact representation of some
pine trees that stood three or four hundred
yards distant. Whether this was really an
"exact representation," or the product of
an excited imagination not well controlled
by accurate judgment, is just the point
which we cannot determine; the markings
on the leaf may have been only the natural
zigzagging of the lightning. In 1833 a
little girl was standing at a window near
which stood a young maple tree; a flash of
lightning struck either the girl or the tree,
or both, and an image of the tree was found
imprinted on her body. In another instance
a boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's nest;
a lightning flash struck the tree; the boy
fell to the ground, and "on his breast the
image of the tree and nest, or one of its
branches, appeared very conspicuously." Scientific journals, as well as those of a
popular character, contained a rich store of
anecdotes more or less similar to the above.

Dr. Franklin stated in 1786 that about
twenty years previously a man who was
standing opposite a tree that had just been
struck by lightning, (or as he called it, by a
thunderbolt), found on his breast an exact
representation of that tree. Mr. Poe, who has
treated this subject somewhat fully in the
French scientific journals, mentions twenty
bodies of men and animals. Of these,
eight were impressions of trees or part of
trees; one of a bird, and one of a cow;
four of crosses; three of circles, or im-
pressions of coins carried about the person;
two of horse-shoes; one of a nail; one of a
metal comb; one of a number or numeral;
one of the words of a sentence; and one
of the back of an arm-chair. Where metal
is concerned, the production of images or
fac-similes may result more immediately
from this rush of electricity which con-
stitutes the passage of lightning. Where-
ever metal lies in the path, the flash takes
that route in preference to one through
wood, brick, or stone; but if the metal be
discontinuous or interrupted, strange mar-
kings are often produced similar in shape
to the piece of metal just traversed. This
may have been the case in the accident
which befell a young man in Cuba in 1828;
after a lightning-flash, he found on his
neck an imprint of a horse-shoe, similar to
one nailed up on a window of a house near
him. If the ornaments were of brass or
other metal, we might perhaps place in the
same category the narrative (one of those
given by Poe) of a lady at her chateau of
Benatoune in Lavendie; she was seated
in her salon, in November, 1880, when a
storm came on; lightning appeared, and on
the back of her dress was imprinted a fac-
simile of some ornaments on the back of
a chair against which she was leaning. There
is every reason to believe lastly, that
many of the markings are nothing more
than results of the forked zigzag course of
the lightning itself. Mr. Tomlinson in his
interesting volume *The Thunderstorm*, has
gone somewhat fully into this subject. He
had had occasion to observe the manner
which the disruptive discharge of electri-
city, from an electrical machine, marks
out its path over a badly conducting sur-
face, such as glass, and was struck by the
tree-like impression produced. He gave
a wood-cut representation of a surface
struck by the flash or spark on a small
Leyden jar; and it is impossible to avoid
being struck by the striking resemblance
the form of a tree. The probability is
pointed out, that in cases where persons
struck by lightning have had tree-like
marks imprinted on their persons, they
have been hastily considered to be real
images of trees close at hand. It may,
moreover, be observed that some persons,
when struck by lightning, have received
bruises; these may be put on a ramified
appearance, "not only from the irregular
mode in which electricity travels about in
search of the line of least resistance, but
also from the smaller vessels becoming con-
gested, and consequently visible." —*Cham-
bers' Journal*.

THE CARLIST RETREAT.

The San Sebastian correspondent of the

Times writes—
"At an early hour yesterday I took my
stand in the fort of Santa Barbara, some
five miles to the south of San Sebastian,
and whence a magnificent view of the
country for miles around is obtained.
Already the troops clustered on the parapets
of the abandoned Carlist works. Immedi-
ately below and running due north stretch-
ed the valley of the Orreaga, with its steep,
overhanging heights. Along its eastern
margin are the small town of Laarte,
Urbil, Zubiate, and Orreaga, the last close to
the sea and resting on the flank of the
Igueldo hills, which intervene between it
and this capital. The entire intermediate
space, of abruptly undulating country in-
cluded between the San Marcos and San-
tiagomendi line and San Sebastian, was
dotted with Carlist forts and redoubts;
some were nearly entrenchments; others,
important forts of the most perfect con-
struction and occupying dominating posi-
tions. A telescope was directed by the
artillery of the fort in which I stood,
seeking to divine whether these intermediate
positions had also been abandoned, or whe-
ther the advance of the San Sebastian
columns should be preceded by the guns
of Santa Barbara. Very soon and then a
dark figure was to be made out crouching
behind the parapets, and as often the
Krupp field guns established in temporary
batteries on the lower slopes of our citadel
launched their projectiles against the
enemy's parapets. At about eight in the
morning an Alfonsean column descended by

the slopes of Arratsain, and, without op-
position, took possession of Urbil. Later
on the same forces, advancing leisurely,
entered successively the intermediate
fieldworks, not a shot being fired during
the operation. At midday the entire
ground between San Sebastian and Hernani
was in the hands of the Liberals, with the
sole exception of the little straggling town
of Laarte, some 2000 yards from our guns;
and even then it was evident that this town
was to be abandoned. A long column of
Carlists was to be seen slowly drawing off
and climbing the steep slopes leading
towards Tolosa and Andoain. The guns of
Santa Barbara were plying unceasingly, send-
ing shell with accurate aim into the midst
of the retreating enemy, but without in the
least precipitating the march of the latter,
whose coolness drew many an encomium
from their opponents. As the last files
in the column were lost in the dense
thickets along the mountain slopes, the
troops occupying the recently abandoned
Carlist fort of Tresategui commenced
descending towards Laarte; but scarce had
the first skirmishers reached the straggling
houses at its outskirts when a hot fire from
a thickets above the town showed that the
place was not entirely abandoned. Some
brick firing ensued, and towards evening
the recall was sounded, and the Alfonsean
withdrew to the captured fort.

About the same time a powerful column
was descried advancing along the crest of
the Aya heights beyond the river Orreaga.
It was a portion of Moriones' force, mov-
ing southward from the lately-conquered
heights on the borders of Biscay. As the
sun was rapidly nearing the horizon, and
movements are all but impossible except in
broad daylight amid the rocky defiles of
these mountains, this latter force, satisfied
with occupying the dominant height which
had been abandoned to it so easily, encamp-
ed for the night on the summit of the moun-
tain of Aya, where the position could be
distinctly made out from the long chain of
twisting watch-towers. Thus, yesterday
evening, with the exception of Laarte, the
entire ground between the Orreaga and Uru-
mea was in liberal hands. The occupation of
Guetaria and the left bank of the Orreaga
had, as I stated some time since, rendered the
ground untenable; and the wonder was
not that the enemy had so easily abandoned it,
but that they had continued to hold it
so long. Yet the Carlists still held the
works on Santiagomendi and San Marcos;
and, until the full extent of the combined
movements of this morning became known,
there were many who believed that a
desperate assault alone would win these
heights for the Alfonsean. Close to and
immediately to the south of Hernani, the
Carlist guerrillas mustered in force; and
from the rocky height of Arizarte, some
hundred yards distant from Santa Barbara,
they fired unceasingly. The general opinion
was that a determined stand would be made
at the entrance to the Tolosa Valley, and,
judging from analogy with the past incidents
of the war, the supposition was not impro-
bable. All night long the Carlists kept up
an intermittent fire upon the defenders of
Hernani, often at but 20 yards distance,
and their cries of defiance and continued
single-shots kept the garrison on the alert
all day long. Before the sun had risen,
the dawn, or "preparé to march," was
sounded, and by the morning's light we
looked for the demonstrative enemy of the
night. Every point of the celebrated line
of investment round San Sebastian had
been abandoned. The frowning parapets
of San Marcos were deserted. Not even a
sentinel could be seen in the Santiagomendi
batteries, and Laarte was already occupied
by the troops. Even the terrible mountain
of Burnasa, the key to the Orreaga Valley,
had been evacuated. The long-tailed-of-and
long-prepared combined movement of the
Right and Left Army Corps had been
effected, and crowned with the most com-
plete success. The loss of the Pena de
Pleta and Vera positions on the French
frontier had deprived Carlist of his last
channel of communication with the external
world, and opened up the way along the
Bidasoa for Martinez Campos's junction
with the Western forces. The junction of
Moriones' troops with those of Loma ar-
riving by Guernica had sealed the Biscayan sea-
coast; and the capture of Elgeta and
Vergara by Quesada, coming from Durango,
removed the last obstacle to an advance on
Tolosa. At the same moment, too,
the news of the capture of Estella by the forces
of Primo de Rivera arrived most opportu-
nely to stimulate the enthusiasm of the
troops, the intelligence being conveyed to
them in the general orders of yesterday.

Yesterday the King reviewed the corps
of General Loma at Aspetia, and passed
the night in the same place. Yesterday
evening the corps of Moriones, Quesada, and
Loma were within some three hours' march
of Tolosa, and that of Martinez Campos
almost equally near the same point. This
morning at daybreak the final movement
commenced. The troops of Moriones oc-
cupied the ridge of Monte Hernio, a huge
elongated mountain mass running nearly
due north and south, originating between
the rivers Urola and Orreaga, not far from
the town of Aya, and terminating in an abrupt
slope immediately overhanging Tolosa, and
by following its crest parallel to the Orreaga
the objective point was at once reached.
Quasada and Loma directed their march on
the same point, all three moving on lines
representing the radii of a circle having
Tolosa for its centre. The Carlists had long
previously been apparently convinced of
the futility of trying to oppose this converg-
ing march, and had taken precautions to
secure their line of retreat into Upper
Navarre. A fortnight ago they withdrew
their guns from Arratsain and other points
to this neighbourhood; and Carlist
prisoners and others who have sought refuge
state that for some days past one or two
battalions only occupied the Tolosa line,
and these more as a party of observation
than with the intention of offering any
resistance. As I have already stated, these
few remaining Carlists, finding that the
troops had commenced their final move-
ment, decamped at daybreak, and the latter
entered in triumph Tolosa and Andoain,
Moriones reaching the latter town towards
evening, and the King entering the former
about the same time.

A GOOD SPEECH.

Perhaps the best speech, in spirit and
expression, of all that have been uttered on
the Southern side of the U. S. House of
Representatives, was that of Hon. Wm. M.
Robbins, of North Carolina, delivered in the
House on the 25th of January, as follows:
The subject under consideration being the
Centennial Celebration of American Independ-
ence.

Mr. Robbins said:
Mr. Chairman: In North Carolina there
lives an old man who in 1801 had six sons

just grown up to manhood. At the first
tap of the drum the six sons went to the
front to fight, for the cause of the South.
They did not stop to reason much about it.
North Carolina called for them and they
went. Most of them were over here at the
first battle of Bull Run, and from there to
Appomattox, they followed that bloody and
fiery track of war all the way by Chick-
ahominy, Fredericksburgh, Antietam, Chan-
cellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburgh,
Wilderness, and Petersburg. There were
not six when they got to Appomattox—there
were but two. Four were sleeping in their
bloody blankets; one at Antietam, another
at Chancellorsville, another on the Chick-
ahominy, and another on Kentucky. Two
were at Appomattox, battle-seared, to see
the flag go down for ever which they had
followed with such unflinching devotion.
One of those two survivors stands here and
speaks to you now, and he says that he has
seen enough of war, and wants peace. He
wants reconciliation; he wants good feeling;
he wants fraternity everywhere in this
country. And that is the reason, Mr.
Chairman, why I propose to vote for this
bill, because I think its tendency is to
produce that peace which we need.

Why have we not had it? At Appomattox,
Mr. Chairman, when we were waiting to see
whether old "Uncle Robert" was going to
tell us to charge or to surrender and did not
know which, I went into a little church that
stood close by, and there lay a large Bible on
the stand and I opened it. The words which
fell first on my eyes were these, and they
seemed prophetic: "Lo, the winter is past;
the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear
on the earth; the time of the singing of
birds is come, and the voice of the turtle
is heard in our land." I thought, Mr.
Chairman, it was prophetic. I welcomed it
as the harbinger of peace. Why is it not
peace? Why have we not had peace? The
soldiers fought the great question out with
bayonets and muskets and cannon; but they
have quit fighting. It is because a few
restless political agitators still want to keep
up the fight, and their only weapons are
sneer-jaw-bones. [Great laughter.] I have
no capacity, Mr. Chairman, to participate
in that kind of battle, and I am opposed to
it as an unworthy afterpiece to a great drama.
I want peace.

It is urged, Mr. Chairman, that we need
to save this money—this million and a half
dollars. We need economy, but we need
also concord, confidence, good understanding
in this country. O if we had faith enough
in one another, if there was faith in this
country, in its different sections, and among
all its people, the money would come forth
from the coffers where it is now hoarded, the
hard times would pass away, and general
prosperity would return. The people who
sent me here, it is true, sent me to help
economy, but they sent me here also, or
else I have misunderstood them, to promote
peace and help bring about reconciliation and
good understanding. A country which has
wasted thousands of millions in fratricidal
strife surely cannot grudge one or two mil-
lions to heal our mutual wounds.

I vote for this bill also, Mr. Chairman, as
a North Carolinian. North Carolina has a
large interest in those glories which are to
be celebrated on the 4th of July next. Let it
not be forgotten that she spoke first the
word independence at Mecklenburgh. Let it
not be forgotten that she shed the first blood
for liberty at Alamance. Let it not be for-
gotten that her sons, the mountain men,
with the aid of a few gallant sons of Virginia
and South Carolina, turned the tide of the
Revolution toward final victory at King's
Mountain. And we are coming to the Cen-
tennial, Mr. Chairman, though we are poor;
and some of us will come in tears, remem-
bering the past. Yet we are coming, the
sons of the men of King's Mountain, and of
Guilford, and of Alamance, to shake hands
with the men of Brandywine, and Bunker
Hill, and Monmouth, and restore peace in
this country.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that the
soldiers could settle this thing if allowed to
do so. Well, that will be a good time for
them to settle it. I want to go there and
shake by the hand the brave men I used to
meet on the field. I admire them; I love
them; I respect and I honor them. O, sir,
with what reverence I stand always by the
soldier's grave, whether he wore the "gray"
or the "blue," because there sleeps a man
who dared to die for his principles. [Great
applause.]

I think of these things, Mr. Chairman,
without bitterness, because you cannot tell
me that any man died in vain in that war.
This American people

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

Town Postage (Victoria) (Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents).

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents.

Letters.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malte, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 8, 12.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez, (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.) Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez, (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters.

Books & Patterns.

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Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

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Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Quills, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Nisley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continental, &c., of Europe.

Austria, Letters 18 22 18 1/2 oz.

Belgium, Nw. prs. 4 4 C.P.

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Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books, Patterns.

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Spain, 14 12 2 6

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Southampton, 14 12 2 6

Turkey, 14 12 2 6

British Office, 20 8 2 2 (2 oz.)

Austrian Office, 22 12 4 16

Greece (1 oz.), 12 None C.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 24 8 4 8

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Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books, Patterns.

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, 18 None C.S. C.S.

Spain, 18 None C.S. C.S.

Portugal, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Turkey, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Greece, 12 None C.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 18 None C.S. C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 18 12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or wholly or in great part of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one inch in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters, photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mending, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or indigo, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, razors, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, Egypt, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage, and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be

forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits. A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered, through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Stamps.

U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., 8 3

Apia, Pago Pago, Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, Rapa, Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, &c., 8 5

West Indies, 8 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., 8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, &c., 8 10

Belize, Cayman, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c., 8 13

Brazil, 8 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c., 8 23

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.), 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

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Belize, Cayman, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, &c., 8 13

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Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

<p><i>Section.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O Co.'s Office. 	<p><i>Section.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. From P. and O Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf. 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.
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Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

FOODHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

Glehartney	British
*Gwalior	British
Honan	American
Howang	Chinese
Hupoh	American
Pai-tai	Chinese
Shanghai	British
Shingking	American
*Sindh	French
Seochuen	American
Taku	British
Tunis	British

SEABOARD SAILING VESSELS.

Charley	British barque
Ellen Browne	British barque
Gestena	Dutch schooner
Hedvig	Swedish barque

Océanis German brig
 Riheman British barque
 Telop German barque
 Wm. Van Name American barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Atalanta French iron-clad
 Charlybia British corvette
 La Clocheberie French corvette
 Montebate American corvette

(ships)

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

April 12, Woodlark, Swatow to Falmouth
 16, Titahi, Cardiff to Hongkong
 18, Sarah Nicholson, Hongkong
 London
 19, Minstrel, Fremantle to Shanghai
 20, Spirit of the Age, Hongkong
 Melbourne.

Corrected to Saturday, May 6, 1876.

At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Price
Highest: Low

Bacon, English, .	lb.	400
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"	Heart,	"	each	70
"	Kidneys,	"	"	70
"	Liver,	"	lb.	120
Pork,	Chop,	"	catty	160
"	Corned,	"	"	150
"	Leg,	"	"	160
"	Fat or Lard,	"	"	180
Sheep's	Head, and Feet,	set		85
"	Heart,	"	each	70
"	Kidneys,	"	"	80
Sucking	Pigs,	"	"	170
Veal,	"	"	catty	180

...Daphne ... Betty 20

100

Bombay Ducks	per hundred	2
Cam	catty	1

Cat Fish,	"	"
Codfish,	"	"
Crabs,	"	"
Cuttle Fish,	"	"
Dace,	"	"
Dog Fish,	"	"
Eels,	"	"
" Yellow	"	"
File Fish,	"	"
Fresh Fish, Large	"	"
" Small	"	"
Frogs,	"	"
Garoupa,	"	"
Gudgeon,	"	"

Herrings, small	box	\$1
smoked	box	\$1

Live Fish,	•	•	•	catty
LOBSTERS,	•	•	•	"
Mackerel,	•	•	•	"
Mullet,	•	•	•	"
Parrot Fish,	•	•	•	"
Perch,	•	•	•	"
Pomfret,	•	•	•	"
Prawns,	•	•	•	"
Ray,	•	•	•	"
Rozoh,	•	•	•	"
Rock Fish,	•	•	•	"
Salmon,	•	•	•	"
•	Saltwater,	•	•	"
•	Pickled,	•	tin	"
Salt Fish,	•	•	•	catty
Shrimps,	•	•	•	"
Skate,	•	•	•	"
Snapper,	•	•	•	"
Soles, Fresh	•	•	•	"
Tekoh,	•	•	•	"
Turtles, Small	•	•	•	"

Vegetables.

	Asparagus,	1 lb
	Bamboo Shoot, young	catty
	Beans, sprout,	catty
	" bread,	1 lb
	" long,	1 lb
	" French,	1 lb
	Beet root,	1 lb
	Cabbage, Hongkong	1 lb
	" red for pickling	1 lb
	" Common,	catty
	Carrots, fresh	1 lb
	" Salt	1 lb
	Celery, Chinese,	catty
	" English,	1 lb

Chilies, Dried, . . .	catty	200	—
" Mixed, . . .	"	250	200
Cucumbers, . . .	"	25	20
Curry Stuff, English, . . .	"	40	30
Garlic, . . .	"	30	20
Ginger, . . .	"	50	40
Green Peas, young . . .	"	120	100
Green Winter Course . . .	"	20	15
Lettuce, English . . .	head	10	8
" Chinese . . .	catty	—	20
Mint, . . .	bunch	12	10
Mushroom, dried, . . .	catty	750	650
Onions, Bombay . . .	"	90	80
" Green . . .	"	20	15
Parsley, Chinese, . . .	catty	40	30
" English, . . .	bunch	—	10
Potatoes, Macao, . . .	catty	30	20
" Japan, . . .	"	25	10
" Sweet, . . .	"	14	12
Pumpkins, . . .	"	20	—
Radishes, English . . .	doz.	40	30
Scallions, . . .	catty	20	15
Shalots, . . .	catty	30	20
Squash, Bottle . . .	"	30	20
" Bairy, . . .	"	80	—
Taro (U Tau) . . .	"	20	15
Tomatoes, . . .	"	80	—
Turnips, English, . . .	each	10	8
" fresh, China . . .	catty	30	—
" Salt, . . .	"	30	20
Vegetable Marrow, . . .	"	85	—
Water Lily Roots, . . .	"	60	50
Water Cross, . . .	"	30	25
Yams, . . .	"	30	20
Fruits.			
Aleurites, . . .	catty	60	50
Apples, Dried . . .	catty	500	—
" California, . . .	"	600	—
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, catty	"	40	30
" Common . . .	"	30	25
Cocoanuts . . .	each	50	45
Currants, . . .	bottle	400	350
" " " lb. . .	"	200	180
Dates, . . .	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried, . . .	"	500	400
Ground Nuts, . . .	catty	40	30
Oranges, Sweet Sunwoy, . . .	"	250	200
" Oocle . . .	"	200	—
" Mandarin . . .	"	80	—
" Nutmeg, . . .	"	50	40
Lichees, Dried, . . .	"	300	250
Lemons, . . .	"	200	180
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	"	400	—
Loguats, . . .	"	50	40
Mangosteens, . . .	each	50	30
Mangoes, Manila, . . .	each	100	80
" Saigon, . . .	"	40	30
Peaches, green, . . .	catty	50	—
Pears, Chafco, . . .	"	140	—
Pine-apples, Puntl (each	"	50	40
Plantains, common . . .	catty	30	—
Plums, . . .	"	40	30
Prunes, Dried, . . .	bottle	300	250
Raisins, Muscatel, . . .	bottle	1100	750
" lb. . .	"	200	150
Strawberry (Yeungzui) . . .	catty	60	—
Sugar Cane, . . .	stick	30	25
Tamarinds, . . .	catty	60	50
Walnuts, new . . .	"	120	—
Water Chestnuts, . . .	"	60	50
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice, . . .	bottle	250	200
Bran, . . .	plout	1600	1500
Butter, . . .	lb.	700	600
Candied Orange Peel, . . .	bottle	750	700
" Lemon . . .	"	750	700
Capers, . . .	"	220	180
Charcoal, . . .	plout	1200	1100
Cheese, American, . . .	lb.	400	—
" English, . . .	"	450	—
" Dutch, . . .	each	1100	—
Cinnamon, . . .	catty	250	200
Clitron, . . .	"	160	150
Cloves, . . .	"	270	250
Cocconut Oil, . . .	bottle	200	150
Coffee, . . .	lb.	250	230
Curry Powder, . . .	bottle	500	250
Firewood, . . .	plout	700	600
Flour, . . .	catty	40	30
Gram, . . .	plout	2750	2500
Isinglass, . . .	pkgs.	750	—
Lamp Oil, . . .	catty	100	90
Macaroni, . . .	box	1000	900
Maize, . . .	catty	800	750
Mango Chutney, . . .	bottle	700	600
Mustard, . . .	"	180	160
Nutmegs, . . .	each	10	8
Olives, . . .	bottle	250	200
Paddy, . . .	plout	1600	1400
Pearl Barley, . . .	bottle	240	200
Pepper (whole) . . .	catty	270	230
" (ground) . . .	bottle	250	200
Pickles, . . .	"	200	150
Rice, . . .	catty	40	35

W. QUINCEY,

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